

THE HEADLIGHT.
at the
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EDWARD O. HORN, Editor

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If the next legislature does not cut down the pay of sheriffs and assessors, it will be recreant to its duty.

This year's Territorial Exposition at Albuquerque will be the biggest show ever given in New Mexico.

The Stockman wants Frank Springer to run for Congress on the Republican ticket, and Frank modestly and blushingly awaits coaxing.

The Optic has beaten Anthony Joseph for delegate even before he is nominated—but it puts in a great big if, as *admits* to the foolish remark.

If the attacks of the Optic and Prince's proclamation do not strike terror to the hearts of the Las Vegas "White caps," then are these latter more than human.

Why should not that Constitutional Convention, when it meets on the 18th, perpetuate itself as an organization, and assume control of New Mexico's affairs regardless of Congress and the people? It possesses quite as much authority to do that, as to resemble. It is hard for those fellows to realize that the people repudiate them and their constitution, and that they are merely making a fifth-rate circus of themselves.

One of the stock arguments urged against the free coinage of silver was that it would drive gold out of the country. There must have been some mistake about that, as since the passage of the bill demonetizing silver and repealing the Bland law, several millions of gold have been sold and shipped to Europe. Also some millions of silver. And yet, why should we not send both gold and silver abroad? They are as much a part of the product—the crop—of this country, as corn or cotton. We produce them to sell.

THE APPORTIONMENT.

The meeting of the Democratic Central committee at Santa Fe, last Monday, was harmonious, and the proceedings were characterized by a practical, business-like spirit, which augurs well for the success of our party in the campaign now opening. All personal dislikes and differences were subordinated to the one great purpose—to achieve the success of party and the vindication of its principles.

The following is the apportionment of delegates to the Convention to be held at Silver City on the 3d of September—as unanimously agreed upon by the committee:

Bernalillo county	.....
Cofair	.....
Dona Ana	.....
Grazt	.....
Lincoln	.....
Mora	.....
Rio Arriba	.....
San Juan	.....
San Miguel	17
Santa Fe	11
Siera	.....
Socorro	.....
Taos	.....
Valencia	6

It is safe to predict a harmonious convention of able, earnest men.

HOW IS THIS?

The New Mexican insisted that the question of public education is not a party question, and the greater and lesser lights of the party take up the refrain and insist with a degree of pertinacity that would be creditable if backed by sincerity, that there must be no partisans in the school business.

But now comes the New Mexican and in effect insists that it is a party question, and that Republicans must stand by the leaders of the party in their efforts to discourage public education. Here is what it says to Mr. Perkins, who has a very good bill pending in the House to enable New Mexico to establish a public school system:

"Indeed, Mr. Perkins, and do not all you yourself to be made up of *Democrats* and could not stand by your people in this matter. The Dennis and Dennis and Singers in New Mexico are playing the wall in their efforts to bring in this very instance. Do not all these do not do their wickednesses?"

What is to say—the Democrats of New Mexico want free schools for all the people, and are willing

to co-operate with anybody who will help get them—the Republicans leaders do not want them at all, especially if they have to come through Democratic assistance.

AN IMPORTANT CONVERSATION.

Old Time Kansas now in New Mexico will be interested in the announcement of the fact that the Atchison Champion, one of the oldest and most influential Republican papers in that state, has lately taken a decisive stand for free trade. It acknowledges that the Republican policy of protection has enriched the East and pauperized the West, and "demands the freest trade, with all its attendant benefits," just as quickly as possible.

The founder of the Champion, the late John A. Martin, was the most ardent advocate of high tariff in the West, and the complete revolution of the paper today has created wide-spread comment.

The manner in which it denounces the policy it has heretofore advocated and defended, and its terrific fight against the re-election of John J. Ingalls to the United States Senate, leads old-time Republicans to the conclusion that its present managers, Messrs. Charles Brs., hope to make the paper the recognized organ of the Farmers' Alliance in the State.

NO EXCUSE FOR SUCH A LIE.

The last number of the Silver City Enterprise makes the statement that the Perkins school bill "provides that only one will be the dollar be levied for school purposes in New Mexico." The Perkins bill is vicious and must be killed."

The fact is, and the editor of the Enterprise has no excuse for not knowing it, that the Perkins bill authorizes the levy of a tax of ten mills, for the support of schools. If this statement was accidental, or the result of misinformation, the Enterprise is excusable, for it is a considerable portion of the Republican press are so rattled on this general statehood and public school question, in their blind following of Tom Catron and the New Mexican, that it is hardly fair to hold them responsible at all times for their eccentricities of speech. But if made knowing to be false, as they now know it, there is no excuse for such a lie.

THE BLACK HILLS TIN MINERS.

A couple of Omaha citizens have recently returned from the Black Hills, where they went to examine into the extent of the tin mines of the region. This district is an oblong area from fifty to sixty miles in circumference. The chief deposits are owned by one company, composed of English and American capital, and already spent over \$1,000,000 in developing work. This company has 400 men employed in the mines, and will expend at the rate of \$80,000 per year for two or three years yet before they commence marketing the ore. At the end of that time they expect to supply the markets of the entire world. The Nebrascans report that the tin is there in fabulous quantities, ordinary farmers having no difficulty in crashing the rock with a hammer and melting out in a blacksmith shop. The principal veins contain dense veins assaying from 40 to 60 pounds of tin to each ton of ore. Half the barite now produced in the district is sent to China.

On the other hand, the Indians of the Ponca nation are preparing not only to compete with but to obliterate all competition. These mines, the Omaha men say, are destined to startle every commercial market in the world in two or three years. They state that the ore will probably not be treated at the mines, and like true Omaha business men they have a notion that that city, by proper efforts, may secure the gigantic job of smelting the ore.

Yet this Republican Congress proposes to put a tariff of two to three hundred per cent. on tin, and make every house keeper in America pay two prices for every article of the ware he buys, to swell these already enormous profits.

SENATE CULLUM ON THE FEDERAL ELECTION BILLS.

In his annual message to the Illinois legislature in 1877, Governor Culum said: "As a citizen of the state of Illinois, we claim the right to hold our elections in our own way, giving all our people a fair and equal chance to cast their votes. We claim the right to prohibit this manner in which our polls shall be purged of fraudulent voters and how and by whom the results of our elections shall be ascertained and determined. All these things we propose by the laws made by our state legislature, and when the result is ascertained and announced, we expect it to be reported as well by our own citizen as others. We claim these rights for our own state, we call the same to every other state in the Union."

The mass meeting held on Sunday night last at Tamm's open house for the purpose of discussing the pros and cons of the Perkins educational bill for the Territory from a religious standpoint was very well attended. Revs. A. A. Layton and F. S. Bush spoke at length upon the question, enunciating the conclusion and agreeing most emphatically that state schools as outlined in the Perkins bill was what New Mexico needed most at present. The New Mexicans roundly denounced the bill and resolution for having killed the Kicker bill, which in substance was none other than the Perkins (Las Vegas) bill.

About \$1,000,000 have already been

The Kalissa.

(From the page of the Kalissa.)
The grading line road down by Elliott, Huss & Co., Chicago, subcontractors under the Mexican Railway Development company, the original contractor, of which company Mr. R. C. Faure, president of the Lima National Bank of Lima, Ohio, is president.

It is due to Mr. Faure to state in this connection that his great energy, business ability and earnest co-operation in this important enterprise have exerted an influence that has been almost unique. Himself an extensive owner of grazing, farming and mineral lands in Mexico and an enthusiastic believer in the future of that country, he has not hesitated to invest his money there. That his judgment will prove to have been founded on sound business principles is almost certain to be realized in the near future.

A branch or division of the road will be built from Topolobampo harbor northward 220 miles to Guaymas, through the valleys of the Fuerte, Mayo and Yaqui rivers. From Guaymas southward the right of way has been cleared for a distance of 150 miles and an additional expenditure of \$15,000 will complete the first 150 miles of this division ready for the rails. The road will derive a large revenue from timber, passing as it does through 350 miles of virgin pine of excellent quality. The most extensive pine forest on the west coast of Mexico.

On the Chihuahua branch, coal has recently been discovered in large quantities and reported to be of good quality.

From Guaymas easterly 120 miles to the Yaqui river country is virtually one grand coal basin, in which there are three separate veins occupying a geological area of a little less than 80 feet and averaging from 8 to 12 feet in thickness of pure coal. This crops out on the surface and is stated to be first-class steam coal. At least 30,000 thousand tons have already been mined and used. It is believed that 8,000 tons will be taken daily by San Francisco alone.

In a letter recently written by Alexander R. Shepard, the manager and chief owner of the great Batopilas mines, which this road will open to the benefits of cheap and quick transportation, that well known gentleman says:

The freight to and from this place amount to more than \$300,000 per annum now, with the development had up to this time. My belief is that a road toward Alamos Topolobampo, with a branch up the Fuerte river as far as Batopilas and Urique, would soon be a paying investment. As to the road up the Fuerte to this place my impression is that the present freight and travel will pay a fair interest on the bonds.

I believe it would pay interest and operating expenses, run the road and build up a trade rapidly. This is a good field now and of great promise for the future.

The company's chief engineer, Mr. Chas. E. Herbert, who has had personal charge of surveys, location and construction and who is necessarily familiar with the country through which the road runs, makes the following estimate of earnings, which he says "has no reference to future increase that will naturally follow the advent of the road to fields so richly favored by nature and so comparatively undeveloped and is based upon charges considerably below the terms allowed by the government concession."

Deming—Guerrero division, \$101,000.

El Fuerte & Guerrero—Mountain division, \$206,750.

Guaymas and Topolobampo branch, \$231,150.

Guaymas and Yaqui river coal branch, \$202,000.

Chihuahua—Queretaro branch, \$290,000.

These estimates cover a distance of 1,045 miles on the several branches.

The contractors who are building this road, Messrs. Elliott, Huss & Co., of Chicago, write to President Faure of the construction company that:

"The line can be built cheaper than any equal stretch we ever saw. The country itself has natural advantages that only its past inaccessibility and the fact that until the last three years it has been almost controlled by the Apache Indians have prevented from being developed. Nearly the whole of the Gass Grandes valley is good grazing land without irrigation, and down below Asensio magnificent crops of corn are grown without artificial water supply. With irrigation the whole country can be farmed."

At Palomas there are a large number of springs and lakes, and water can be supplied here in inexhaustable quantities at very little expense. Below Casas Grandes there is a great deal of fine pine timber in the mountains and farther south mahogany, rosewood and other tropical timber. This timber is a very important matter as the whole country north of it is perfectly destitute of wood and there would certainly be a large traffic developed there.

We should judge, however, that the ore business would be the most important for the line. The country along the line is full of mineral resources and now that the Indians are cleared out we predict that there will be a great rush of miners into it. In fact the whole situation is very similar to that in California and Nevada in 1849. The material resources are there and the railroad will be the key to unlock them. The road will be a good piece of property from the time it is opened."

Arrangements are being made to complete the work that has been so quietly but effectively begun with a view to the completion of the Coal and Chihuahua branches and 150 miles of the main line southward from Deming ready for operation within 18 months from the present time.

The anti-Chinese movement in Pennsylvania has assumed big proportions and means the election of Tammen and Black next November.

The blow of a bullet will ordinarily

paralyze so many nerves and muscles

of a white man as to knock him down,

even though no vital part be hit.

The Indian gives little heed to such wounds,

and "drop him in his tracks" the bullet finds reach the brain, the heart

or the spine. I have seen an Indian

go off with two bullets through his

body, writes Col. Dodge, "within an

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